

House Homeland Security Bills Included in FAA

- 1. HR 6401, Preventing Emerging Threats Act of 2018 (McCaul-Chabot): This bill provides the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) with authorities needed to protect their facilities and operations from security risks posed by an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS), or more commonly referred to as a drone.
- 2. HR 876, The Aviation Employee Screening and Security Enhancement Act (Katko): This legislation expands stakeholder access to the FBI's Rap Back program, improves the vetting and credentialing of aviation workers, and requires a cost and feasibility assessment for full employee screening at airports nationwide.
- 3. HR 6265, The PreCheck is PreCheck Act (Katko): This bill will ensure that only individuals who are enrolled as a trusted traveler are permitted to access TSA's PreCheck lanes (with narrow exceptions for children and servicemembers), while also authorizing a risk-modified screening pilot to improve checkpoint efficiency.
- **4. HR 1309, The TSA Administrator Modernization Act (Katko)**: This legislation will create consistency and continuity of leadership at TSA, which has been plagued by frequent turnover at the agency's highest rank, by establishing a five-year term for the Administrator.
- 5. HR 5730, The Transportation Security Technology Reform Act (Katko): This legislation authorizes the TSA Systems Integration Facility (TSIF) to streamline the testing and evaluation of new security technologies while also providing unprecedented transparency to stakeholders in TSA's acquisitions and procurement processes.
- 6. HR 3328, The Cuban Airport Security Act (Katko): This bill responds to disturbing security vulnerabilities uncovered through the Subcommittee's oversight relating to the security of flights between Cuba and the United States. The bill will provide Congress with new information on the screening of passengers in Cuba and the overall security of airports in Cuba, while also directing TSA to seek increased security standards at LPD airports worldwide.
- **7. HR 2132, The Traveler Redress Improvement Act (Katko)**: This bill ensures that travelers who have been erroneously flagged by one of TSA's intelligence algorithms as "high risk" are provided appropriate redress to prevent inaccurate screening or vetting.
- 8. HR 5081- The Surface Transportation Security and Technology Accountability Act (Katko): This bill creates a Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, much like the ASAC, to provide stakeholder input and perspective to TSA in order to improve surface transportation security and address evolving threats. The bill also ensures that TSA's statutorily required five year investment plan to Congress includes references to surface and air cargo.

- **9. HR 4577, Domestic Explosives Detection Canine Capacity Building Act (Rogers)**: This legislation requires TSA to work with American canine trainers, researchers, and breeders to improve domestic capacity of quality explosives detection canines.
- 10. HR 3669, Securing General Aviation and Commercial Charter Air Carrier Service Act (Estes): This bill allows for general aviation stakeholders to request screening services from the Transportation Security Administration.
- **11. HR 4559, Global Aviation System Security Reform Act (Estes)**: This legislation seeks to raise the global baseline for aviation security by directing TSA to establish best practices for collaborating with foreign partners on improving security capabilities.
- **12. HR 4561, SAFE TECH Act (Bilirakis)**: This bill authorizes TSA to establish a third party testing process for security screening technologies, in order to alleviate existing bureaucratic bottlenecks in the agency's acquisitions and procurement processes and to better mitigate threats to transportation security.
- **13. HR 4467, Strengthening Aviation Security Act (Hice)**: This bill requires that deployments for Federal Air Marshals be conducted in a manner that is risk-based and best-able to respond to current threats facing aviation security.
- 14. HR 665, Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act (Keating): This legislation modernizes and enhances airport perimeter and access control security by requiring updated risk assessments from TSA and developing streamlined security strategies to mitigate perimeter and access control threats to aviation.
- **15. HR 4176, Air Cargo Security Improvement Act (Thompson):** This bill establishes an air cargo security division within TSA to carry out policy and engagement with air cargo security stakeholders, while seeking to enhance technologies used to mitigate threats to air cargo security.
- **16. HR 6459, TSA OPEN for Business Act (Thompson):** This legislation directs TSA to seek improvements to the processes by which the agency partners with small business on acquisitions and procurement opportunities.
- 17. HR 5131, Surface Transportation Security Improvement Act (Watson Coleman): This legislation aims to improve the effectiveness of DHS and TSA efforts to identify and address security risks to surface transportation, secure against vehicle-based attached, and conduct a feasibility assessment of introducing new technologies to guard surface transportation systems.
- **18. HR 6461, TSA National Deployment Force Act (Watson Coleman)**: This bill allows TSA to deploy additional staffing resources to airports or locations during times of particularly high passenger volume or need, including in the wake of natural disasters or to support high seasonal demand and National Special Security Events.

- **19. HR 5089 Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act (Barragan):** This bill improves Departmental information sharing efforts, as well as local law enforcement support and developing a framework for integrated operations centers to improve security.
- **20. HR 1353, Transparency in Technological Acquisitions Act (Rice)**: This legislation improves TSA transparency in planned technology investment by requiring the agency to submit updated 5-year investment plans to Congress annually, rather than biannually, and to report to Congress on any significant changes to the plan.
- 21. HR 2770 (114th Congress/DHS Auth in 115th) Keeping our Travelers Safe and Secure Act (Rice): This bill requires TSA to develop and implement a preventative maintenance validation process for security-related technology at airports.
- **22.** HR 5766, Securing Public Areas of Transportation Facilities Act of 2018 (Payne): This bill establishes a working group among public and private stakeholders to improve coordination for threat mitigation efforts within public transportation systems, while also authorizing relevant Departmental entities to provide technical assistance and develop guidelines, as needed.
- **23.** HR 5869, Maritime Border Security Review Act (Gonzalez-Colon): This bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a maritime border threat analysis no later than 180 days after the date of enactment.
- **24.** HR 3101, Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act of 2017 (Torres): This bill requires DHS to enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States.
- **25. HR 2831, Maritime Security Coordination Improvement Act (Rutherford):** This bill makes necessary improvements to the port and maritime security functions of the Department of Homeland Security.